



EX-CONGRESSMAN RICHARD WILSON AUSTIN.

Born at Decatur, Ala. Aug. 26, 1857--Died at Washington, D. C. April 20, 1919

God Never Made A Nobler Man. And He Made But Few Like Him. Honest Sincere, and Grateful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Former Congressman Richard W. Austin, died at 5 o'clock Sunday morning at the family residence in this city after an illness of nearly three weeks. The former second district representative had been growing gradually weaker for the last few days and his physician notified the family some days ago that he had no chance to recover. A complication of ailments from which he has suffered intermittently for several years gradually grew acute until the end. The immediate cause of death was peritonitis. A similar attack brought him very near death in 1914.

Speaker Champ Clark, Representative Frank W. Mondel, Republican floor leader; Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, and other public men associated with Mr. Austin during his ten years in the house, attended the services at the family residence tonight. Chaplain Couden of the House, an old friend of the former congressman, paid eloquent tribute to the character of the dead. Among the Tennesseans in attendance was J. Will Taylor, Mr. Austin's successor in the House, who kept in close touch with the condition of the patient during his illness and sent a floral offering to accompany the casket.

Other Tennesseans in attendance at the funeral services here were Harry S. Hall, secretary to Senator Shields; Milus Nesbit, secretary to Senator McKellar, Mr. and Mrs. John C. McTeer, Mrs. Joseph W. Byrnes, Col. John W. Conner, Rufus W. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. David Merrivether, W. G. Houk, Leroy Woods, Charles Rollins and Alfred Duncan.

The funeral was held at Knoxville Monday afternoon immediately after the arrival of train No. 41. Services were held at the Second Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock, Dr. Roy E. Vale, officiating. Interment was in Old Gray cemetery.

"Dick" Austin as he was known among his intimate associates and throughout his district, was in the House for ten years, during which period he made many friends among men high in the affairs of the nation in addition to his many personal friends here.

On his retirement from congress on March 4, Mr. Austin formed a law partnership with former Representative Humphreys, of Washington state, and opened an office in this city. He had just begun his practice here when stricken.

HELD MANY POSTS OF HONOR DURING CAREER.

Richard Wilson Austin, congressman, was born at Decatur, Ala., August 26, 1857. He was the son of John Hall and Mary E. Parker Austin, and Scotch-Irish descent of whom there are many in East Tennessee.

Mr. Austin's early education was received in Loudon county, Tennessee. He graduated from the law department of the University of Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar. While engaged in the practice of law, Mr. Austin enjoyed great success and after he entered the political field his success continued.

The forty-seventh congress which was republican, looked on him with favor and appointed him as one of the doorkeepers in the house of representatives. Then from 1897 to 1906 he was United States marshal for the eastern division of Tennessee. In July, 1906, President Roosevelt recognized his ability and fitness and appointed him American consul to Scotland, with headquarters at Glasgow. He held this position with honor and credit to himself until November of the following year, when he resigned to make the race for congress as the republican nominee in the Second Tennessee district. He was elected and served his first term in the sixty-first session of that body. He was re-elected to the sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth congresses. In his race for the sixty-third congress he was opposed by Gen. W. H. Buttram, republican, who received 7,043 votes and J. C. J. Williams, democrat, who received 6,690 votes. Mr. Austin received 12,778 votes. In his race for the sixty-fourth congress he was elec-

ted over Gen. Harvey H. Hannah, democrat, by a majority of 8,000 votes.

In the recent republican primary of August of 1918, Mr. Austin was defeated by Congressman J. Will Taylor, after a vigorous campaign by both contestants.

Congressman Austin married Miss Margaret Morrison, May 2, 1882. They have two living children—Commander Charles M. Austin, United States navy, and Miss Jane Austin. Mr. Austin was a member of the Elks, Eagles, Knoxville Cumberland Club, Junior Order and Tennessee Bar Association. In public life he had also served as clerk in the postoffice department at Washington and as private secretary to the congressional agent of the war department.

Mr. Austin was vigorous in politics and no man doubted where he stood on any public question. He made a strong record on war measures during the last congress.

After retiring from congress last March 4, Mr. Austin had been practicing law in Washington.

MR. AUSTIN'S CAREER ONE OF ACHIEVEMENT.

Rise From an Humble Home in Alabama to High Station in Public Life.

Ex-Congressman Richard Wilson Austin, was born in Decatur, Ala., August 26, 1857, thus making him 62 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of John H. and Mary E. Austin and came of pioneer stock in America, mixed with Scotch blood. In early years he was sent by his parents to the Loudon high school, where he received his fundamental education under the late Jerome Templeton, then a young school teacher and later a lawyer in Knoxville. Later he attended the University of Tennessee, where he did creditable work as an earnest student and impressed his professors with his determination to achieve success in after life.

Leaving the university, Mr. Austin located in Knoxville and at once manifested an interest in politics. He was given an appointment to the clerkship in the Knoxville postoffice, and this was his first political position. He was a supporter and friend of Judge L. C. Houk who when he became congressman, counted young Austin as one of his best friends and advocates and took him into the party councils in the district.

In the early eighties, due to his political experience and his educational achievements as well as his business capabilities, Mr. Austin was chosen by republicans interested in the Knoxville Chronicle, a republican newspaper, to direct its affairs. He was business manager of the Chronicle, and later was one of its editors. An overcrowded field, and the fact that it was a partisan political organ, forced the Chronicle into a receivership in 1885, after which time Mr. Austin turned his attention to the law and to practical politics.

Having been aggressive in his support of Judge Houk's congressional aspirations Mr. Austin was invited to accept the private secretaryship to Congressman Houk, which he did. This position he filled with remarkable efficiency, and he was one of the best and most trusted of Congressman Houk's associates and advisers. His ability as an astute politician was recognized not only by the second district congressman but by national political leaders, and he won their confidence and esteem which he retained throughout future years.

Congressional Doorkeeper.

In the fifty-seventh congress which convened in December, 1888, Mr. Austin was appointed assistant doorkeeper of the house. This official position widened his opportunities for development of political acquaintances and experiences. He increased his number of friends as he augmented his acquaintances and the uniform courtesy and affability which was a chief asset to him throughout life served to splendid advantage and developed in his work as doorkeeper of the house.

While located in Washington, both as Congressman Houk's secretary and as assistant doorkeeper, Mr. Austin kept in close touch with political conditions in Tennessee, particularly in the second district. He drafted campaign plans for Congressman Houk as term after term the latter sought and secured re-election as representative from this district. At all times he was one of the strongest of the Houk advocates.

When in 1891, death terminated the career of the lamented Congressman Houk, Mr. Austin was among the first to advocate the selection of John C. Houk, son of the deceased congressman for successorship to the father. He and John C. Houk had been associates and friends and the latter was given the same loyal support that had characterized Mr. Austin's association with and advocacy of the father. Mr. Austin directed the campaign for election of John C. Houk in 1892 which proved successful. Again he was in charge of the Houk campaign in 1894, which was one of the most vigorous ever conducted in the district and in which Judge Henry R. Gibson then chancellor of Knox county chancery court defeated John C. Houk. This was the first reversal of the "old Houk guard" encountered.

Mr. Austin then retired temporarily from Tennessee politics. He went to Alabama, the home of his early boyhood, and located in Decatur in the practice of law. His interest in politics, however, did not lie dormant, and although republicans were few in numbers and weak in influence in the aggregate, Mr. Austin boldly espoused the cause of his political party in his Alabama home. He became a candidate for congress in the Decatur district, in opposition to Gen. Joe Wheeler, the gallant veteran of the Confederate cavalry, and he met a defeat which, however, was not discouraging.

Became U. S. Marshal.

In 1896 Mr. Austin returned to Knoxville and with Charles J. Allison a cousin of William McKinley, he took charge of the McKinley presidential campaign in this section. He worked untiringly for the success of the Ohioan, and built up a support for McKinley that was considered remarkable, in spite of the fact that East Tennessee was naturally strongly republican. Mr. Austin attracted the attention of Mr. McKinley and also his national campaign manager, Mark A. Hanna. When the federal patronage was distributed, following Mr. McKinley's inauguration as president, Mr. Austin was selected for United States marshal for East Tennessee. He was in Washington at the time of his appointment, and upon his return to this city with his commission as marshal he was given an ovation and demonstration the like of which no other local political appointee has received, at least not since that time. He was met at the Southern railway station by a reception committee of business men, members of all parties, and by a brass band. Carriages were in waiting, and with the band heading the procession, and the newly appointed marshal seated in the first vehicle, a parade passed up Gay street and to the federal building. There Mr. Austin delivered a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure and appreciation of the big ovation and evidence of friendship thus shown him. He continued as marshal until 1906, when he resigned.

The post as United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, was the next official position filled by Mr. Austin, and he retired from the marshmanship to take this office in 1906, which was tendered him by the then President Roosevelt. He made a signal success as consul and established a stronger relationship between this country and the foreign people among whom he was located. He introduced new ideas and methods into the Glasgow consulate, and made a most acceptable official.

In spite of the agreeable position he held abroad, Mr. Austin was not content to remain away from America. Nor was his political ambition gratified. He aspired to be a member of the United States congress. He had sought the republican nomination in 1904, but had been defeated by N. W. Hale, the incumbent. However, he made up his mind to return to the second congressional district of Tennessee, and to ask its people to send him to Washington as their representative. The sequel to this determination was his resignation from the Glasgow consulship in November, 1907, when he returned to Knoxville.

Elected to Congress in 1908.

An aggressive campaign, coupled with the remarkable personality of the man, resulted in Mr. Austin being elected to congress in 1908, and he continued in congress as an efficient representative of this district. He defeated Congressman N. W. Hale, and he regarded his victory as "in the nature of a personal triumph." He went before the people, regardless of their political beliefs, as a man who was deeply imbued with a spirit of civic pride, and who, in his own quiet way, had extended the helping hand to those in distress; a plain man of the people who had made his own way in the world with a considerable degree of success, and who was willing and anxious that others should be given an opportunity to do likewise. And this spirit won with the people of the second district.

Mr. Austin was the only republican congressman who voted against the Payne tariff bill in 1909. When asked his reason for this he stated: "My people sent me to congress to conserve their interests, and I told them I would do my best. I could not therefore conscientiously vote to reduce the protection they now have on coal and iron and lumber. I am a republican and expect to remain one, but I've understood that protection was a cardinal doctrine of the party. This being true, I couldn't see my way clear to support a bill that is in-

justice to leading interests of the south and of my own state in particular."

Since his first election in 1908, Mr. Austin has been re-elected in 1910, 1912, 1914 and 1916. He was unopposed for the nomination for re-election in 1914 and 1916, but he was defeated by J. Will Taylor in his candidacy for return to congress in the election of November 1918.

He has stood squarely upon his record in congress, and has declared himself an advocate of the interests of the people of his district. He was a member of several congressional committees, including the public buildings committee, one of the most important. His position on this committee enabled him to render a good service to his home district by insisting upon the specification of East Tennessee marble for use in many public buildings erected by the government. He also secured appropriations for such buildings at Morristown, Jellico and Maryville, these being the only federal buildings in the district outside of Knoxville. He has at all times been an earnest advocate of appropriations for river improvements in this district, and urged such in congress both by his vote and by speeches.

He was prominent in the affairs of the republican party nationally, serving as chairman of the finance committee of the republican congressional committee.

Friend of Laboring Man.

Mr. Austin has at all times been the friend of the laboring man and has been considerate of others, particularly in misfortunes. At the time of the Fraterville coal mine disaster at Briceville in 1902, he was one of the first to engage in the movement to raise funds for widows and orphans of miners killed in the explosion. He organized a committee to undertake the work of collecting and disbursing funds, and acted as the secretary of the fund until its distribution was completed. This is one of his known charities. None but himself and those directly concerned will ever know of the many private charities he carried on. He was generous to a fault, and he never violated a friendship or a confidence.

In addition to his achievements in politics, Mr. Austin was also a lawyer and business man of ability. He was one of the organizers of the Knoxville power company, which acquired property rights in Blount county, for the site of a mammoth water power development. This was promoted aggressively by Mr. Austin and associates, with the ultimate result that it was sold to interests that brought about the establishment of the present mammoth plant of the Aluminum Company of America at Maryville. The purpose of this company, in locating here, was to avail itself of this water power, and its gigantic dam and power plant has been built. Bringing this big industry to this section alone is an achievement that means much for the industrial future of this city and section, and to Mr. Austin's untiring efforts in promoting the power enterprise is largely due credit for the success.

In social and religious life Mr. Austin was conspicuous. He was always welcomed in any company, being an entertaining conversationalist and a cultured gentleman, and a gifted speaker. He was a member of the Cumberland club in Knoxville lodge B. P. O. Elks and also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His church affiliation was with the Second Presbyterian church, in the affairs of which he always took an active and devout interest. He believed in everything for which the church stands, and his life was exemplary as a Christian gentleman.

As is known, Mr. Austin is survived by a devoted family. His beloved wife, formerly Miss Margaret Morrison, has been an inspiring helpmate in all his life battles. He leaves one daughter, Miss Jane Austin, and one son, Commander Charles M. Austin, who has won distinction as an officer in the United States navy.

In the death of Mr. Austin, Knoxville has lost an estimable citizen who reflected honor upon it and the district and state. Public life is deprived of the influence and work of a man who was faithful to every trust and who was the personal friend of every member of the house of representatives. His friends have lost a friend whose friendship was worth while and was steadfast and loyal. His devoted wife, daughter and son will have the fragrant memories of a well spent life; devotion to every wish and interest they expressed, and the lofty esteem in which he was held by every one who knew him as he really was.

To give up such a man as Richard Wilson Austin is an irreparable misfortune to any family, community, state or nation. His good works will live after him.

The remains of former Congressman R. W. Austin who died in Washington Sunday, accompanied by members of the family, arrived in Knoxville on Southern railway train No. 41 Monday afternoon. From the station the funeral cortege moved to the Second Presbyterian church. Here services were conducted in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and friends who had known and admired Mr. Austin. They gathered to show their respect to the man who had lived here and had been a leader in the public life of Knoxville for many years.

The services were conducted by Rev. Roy E. Vale, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church.

Active pall bearers were: W. L. Trent, Col. Cary F. Spence, Judge Will D. Wright, D. A. Rosenthal, Edward Henegar and Alex McMillan.

Honorary pall bearers were: Judge E. T. Sanford, Gen. Charles T. Cates, Gen. L. D. Tyson, T. A. Wright, Judge T. A. R. Nelson, J. C. Ford, J. G.

Crumbliss, Chancellor Hugh M. Tate, Col. James A. Gleason, F. L. Callan, Wiley L. Morgan, John W. Conner, S. R. Rambo, Mayor John E. McMillan, W. J. Oliver, C. L. Larew, James R. Woodbridge, Chancellor John Jennings, Jr., of Jellico; Dr. W. H. Taylor, of New Market; James F. Smith, of Morristown; James H. Wallace of Clinton; Jesse M. Littleton, of Chattanooga; R. D. Goforth, of Maryville, and Dr. F. A. McClintock, of Newcomb.

Interment was in Old Gray cemetery.

Bar Association Meets.

At a meeting of the Knox County Bar association, held Monday morning at the court house, a committee was authorized to draft a memorial, lamenting the death of Mr. Austin, who for many years was a member of the local bar as a practicing attorney. Judge Will D. Wright was appointed chairman of this committee, and four gentlemen to be associated with him, will be named later. The bar will meet again at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, April 29, at which time the committee will report.

Another committee, composed of J. Harry Price, T. J. Cline, Irvin S. Sexton, John W. Hudson and J. C. Harris, was appointed to provide a fitting floral tribute, to be sent to the bier as expressive of the sentiments of sorrow and tender affection felt for Mr. Austin by members of the association.

It was also agreed that the bar should attend the funeral services in a body.

The great number of floral offerings were in charge of Mrs. Alex McMillan, Mrs. Herbert W. Hall and Mrs. Edward Henegar. These came from friends in Washington and elsewhere, as well as from those in Knoxville who knew and esteemed him.

WHY Prince Eitel Is Execrated in France

Here is how Newell Dwight Hillis, in his book entitled "German Atrocities," tells of the crime for which Prince Eitel, son of the kaiser, now stands under indictment in France, the sacking and ruin of a beautiful chateau:

"One of the historic chateaux is that of Avricourt, rich in noble associations of history. It was one of the class of buildings covered by a clause in the international agreements between Germany, France and the United States and all the civilized nations, safeguarding historic buildings. For many months it was the home of Prince Eitel, second son of the kaiser. When a judge and jury held inquiry at the ruins of the chateau the aged French servant, who understood the electric lighting and had charge of the gas plant during Eitel's occupancy, stated that he heard the German officers telling Eitel Frederick that he would disgrace the German name if he destroyed a building that had no relation to war, that could be of no aid or comfort to the French army, and that he would make his name and that of his family a name of shame and contempt, of obloquy and scorn. But the man would not yield. He brought in his auto trucks and carried to the freight cars every historic object in the splendid chateau. Having pledged himself to leave the building uninjured, the prince stopped his car at the gates of the exit, ran back to the historic house, lighted his firebrand, spread the flames upon the halls, waited until the flames were well in progress, and then ordered his men to light the fuse of dynamite bombs. A few days later inquiry was held and testimony of aged servants and little children was taken. The degeneracy of the German prince as then revealed has not been equaled since the first chapter of Romans catalogued the unnatural crimes of the men of the ancient world."

BROUGHT TOGETHER BY FATE

How Two Brothers in the British Service, Long Parted, Met Each Other on Hospital Dock.

The part which fate played in the reunion of two long-separated brothers is told from an embarkation port in the south of England. Two hospital ships were berthed at the same time alongside the landing stage. One was from France and the other from the near East.

For the most part the cases removed from one ship saw nothing of those disembarked from the other, but it happened by chance that one of the first stretcher cases from the near East was laid down in the shed alongside one of the last stretcher cases from the French ship. But the two men did not see each other, as their heads were turned in opposite directions.

An orderly walking between the stretchers offered a newspaper to one of the men, and as he spoke both turned their heads and saw and recognized each other. They were brothers. Both had been serving since the autumn of 1914, and neither had the remotest idea of what had become of the other.

Ingenious Optical Device. An ingenious optician in Marseilles, France, has invented a cane fitted with lenses and mirrors in such a manner that a user can see over the heads of a crowd in front of him.

Annat's All. In the opinion of most young ladies a hair-clip is the only legitimate excuse for a hair-clip.

Send Us Your Job Printing. We do job printing at war prices.

VICTORY LOAN WORKERS' MEDAL



Medal made from captured German cannon, to be distributed among the best workers in the Victory Loan campaign which began last Monday. Forty thousand of these will be distributed in the South, the awards being made by the zone chairmen.

VICTORY CAMPAIGN STARTS WITH BOOM; NEW LOAN POPULAR

Interest At 4 3/4% Per Cent And Four-Year Term Pleases The Public

Atlanta, Ga.—The Victory Loan campaign has got off to a flying start, to judge from the telegrams pouring in upon the district headquarters within the first few days of the big drive. That the Sixth Federal Reserve District will go over the top with a bang is indicated by the early results, though it will require the co-operation of every citizen to make success assured.

The announcement of the terms of the Victory Loan did a great deal to inspire subscriptions from those who invested from a business standpoint as well as from patriotic motives. The notes pay 4 3/4%, the highest interest of any of the Liberty Loan series, and are payable by the government in four years after date. This high interest and the short term makes them certain to remain at a high figure, financiers say, and there will be no danger of their dropping to a discount.

Secretary Carter Glass has announced positively that this will be the last of the Liberty loans. It will pay the bill for defeating the Hun and bring the boys back home.

The campaign all over the district was opened with parades and great celebrations. In Atlanta the central part of the city was more elaborately decorated than ever before in history. In several of the larger cities the "flying circus" of airplanes fought mimic battles in the air high above the streets. Secretary Glass is to deliver an address in Atlanta on May 1.

Chairmen all over the Southern states are reporting that the Victory loan is easier to put over than they had expected.

"Our people have not lost their patriotism," they report. "There was an apparent apathy. We had begun to believe the public thought the war was all over and there was no use in subscribing to more bonds. But we were wrong. The American—city man, town man, farmer—is willing to pay his share of the war bill, and he is proving it."

That is the patriotic side of the matter. On the business side, the short term bonds or notes appear to strike the public eye favorably. The average man is more willing to tie up his money for four years than for a long period, and the fact that the government promises to pay in four years makes the securities more easily negotiable at full price than if a period of twenty years were involved.

The quota for the district is \$144,000,000. Several counties reported early on the first day that their quotas had been reached, and asked for Victory Loan honor flags, which are to be awarded to every community over-subscribing its share. The fair and square individual quota system adopted by many counties helped to carry them over the top on "Volunteer Days," the first two days of the campaign. In the Third Loan campaign every county in the district went over and an effort is being made to repeat this performance this time.

Twenty Fifth Annual State Council Junior Order United American Mechanics of Tennessee Will Convene in Morristown Tenn., Tuesday, May 13 1919

The 25th annual State Council Junior Order United American Mechanics of Tennessee, will convene in Morristown, Tenn., Tuesday, May 13, 1919. Headquarters to be Hotel. The Order in Tennessee is in fine shape and will meet in Morristown with the largest membership in its history in Tennessee, with about 25,000 members in good standing.